PER. SEC.
NYPL

The People's Korea

No. 754 EVERY WEDNESDAY AUGUST 13, 1975 (1961年8月22日第3種郵便物認可)

U.S. Troop Pullout Will Lead to Korea's Peaceful Reunification

30 Years after August 15 Liberation

From the first days of U.S. imperialist occupation of south Korea, our Party has consistently maintained that a unified central government should be established through democratic north-south general elections after all foreign troops have withdrawn. This is the basic means to successfully reunify our homeland by the Korean people's own efforts in conformity with their will and national interests.

KIM IL SUNG

EDITORIAL

We greet significantly the 30th August 15 Liberation anniversary in a surging atmosphere.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung, well known as a peerless patriot, a national hero and an ever-victorious, iron-willed brilliant commander, bravely shouldered the destiny of the fatherland and nation when the Japanese colonial rule reached its worst stage. Assuming the lead role in the Korean revolution, the great leader fathered the immortal *Juche* ideology and illumined its future road. He founded the Korean People's Revolutionary Army in the anti-Japanese resistance and led the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle to victory. With the defeat of the Japanese imperialists on August 15, 1945, he restored the fatherland.

During the last 30 years after the liberation impressive achievements, unknown in any other time of Korean history, have been recorded in the revolutionary struggle and construction because the great revolutionary leader President Kim Il Sung has guided the Korean revolution with the brilliant rays of the *Juche* idea.

Today, our country is a sovereign socialist state with political independence, mighty economic strength and invincible defenses. Our country is a most advanced state where science and national culture are in full bloom, where nobody needs pay taxes, where an 11-year universal compulsory technical educational system is enforced plus a totally free medicare system, enabling all the working people to enjoy a happy and worthwhile life.

Our country is shedding resplendent rays over the world as "a homeland of *Juche*," "a country of Chollima" and "a country of exemplary socialism."

The high international prestige of the DPRK is evident from the fact that now 86 countries have diplomatic relations with her; this is attributable to her independent and principled foreign policy based on the *Juche* idea.

The south Korean people are in an extremely miserable state as a result of the unheard-of colonial enslavement policy followed by the U.S. imperialists and the draconic fascist oppression by the Pak Jung Hi clique, a dual stooge of the American and Japanese.

Led by the reunification program of President Kim Il Sung, the south Korean people are stanchly fighting to restore democracy in south Korea and accomplish the country's reunification.

The resident compatriots in Japan are now able to minister to the patriotic work for the fatherland and nation because of the existence of the prosperous socialist fatherland led by the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung and thanks to his infinite, warm affection and care. They are now rallied around Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), proud of their DPRK citizenship.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The basic line of national reunification maintained all along by the Government of our Republic is to reunify the north and south by the Korean people themselves independently on democratic principles without any interference of outside forces following the withdrawal of all foreign troops from south Korea. Our proposals on peaceful reunification are most fair and realistic proposals acceptable to all."

From the first days of the division of the country by the U.S. imperialists, the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the DPRK have maintained the firm principled stand toward the independent and peaceful settlement of the reunification question. They have set forth fair and reasonable proposals in every time and every period of the development of the situation. They have tirelessly endeavored to create a favorable climate and necessary conditions for the reunification. As a result, the frozen state between the north and the south began to melt, with bilateral contact made between the two. The north-south joint statement was issued on the basis of the three principles—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity. Then followed the formation of the North-South Coordinating Commission.

In his June 23, 1973 speech President Kim Il Sung advanced the five-point program for reunification, a realistic one acceptable to anyone.

The north-south dialogue was stalemated because of the flagrant intervention in the domestic affairs of Korea by the U.S. imperialists and the splittist maneuvers by their puppets, Pak Jung Hi clique. Now, the situation returned to the pre-dialogue state.

Instead of drawing due lessons from the shameful defeat in the Korean War and from the mortal setbacks sustained in Indochina, the U.S. imperialists are running mad to provoke a new aggressive war in Korea, threatening to use nuclear arms, in a bid to find a way out from their present abyss.

The U.S. imperialists, the basic obstacle to Korea's reunification, defined south Korea as "forward defense area," saying that they would "go for the heart of the opponent's power."

The U.S. imperialists introduced a so-called "six-country-sponsored joint draft resolution" into the UN in order to justify their occupation of south Korea and perpetuate the division of Korea. But this move is bound to meet an utter fiasco in face of the world people's denunciation.

The U.S. imperialists' nuclear-war machinations are becoming a target of bitter protest among the peoples of the socialist countries and Third World countries and capitalist countries.

This has been amply shown during the "Month of Anti-U.S. Joint Struggle" when political parties and public organizations in many countries issued statements supporting the struggle of the Korean people.

The Japanese reactionaries are actively collaborating with the U.S. imperialists in their aggressive schemings on ground that Korea's division offers a "shield" for Japan.

Lonely puppets in Asia of the U.S. imperialists, the Pak Jung Hi clique are frantically trying to create "two Koreas" and fix the bisection of the country, while asking for the continued presence of the U.S. troops.

The traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique, while clamoring about the imaginary "threat from the north," has put the whole of south Korea on an extraordinary war footing and massed puppet armed forces along the Military Demarcation Line in a desperate war move.

Experts at war provocations and sanguinary repression, they railroaded through the puppet "national assembly" what they called "wartime bills" including the "basic law on civilian defense," "defense tax law," and "public security law." By so doing, they entirely defied the strong objection by the south Korean people.

If they are to discuss peaceful reunification, the south Korean puppet clique should discontinue at once all the traitorous acts of trampling underfoot the fascist repression and committing war provocations.

The U.S. imperialists must immediately stop bolstering up the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, desist from the reckless attempt to ignite a nuclear war and get out of south Korea together with all their troops and lethal weapons. They must be quick in accepting the proposal of the DPRK Government to conclude a peace treaty designed to create a precondition for peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification.

The Japanese militarists, too, should discontinue defending the aggressive policy of the U.S. imperialists and reinvading south Korea. They must stop a hostile policy toward the DPRK.

KOREA IS ONE! Long-awaited reunification will bring peace and prosperity to Korea and a blissful family life to her people.

DPRK's Policy and Efforts for National Reunification

President Kim Il Sung said:

"There may be various ways and means of accomplishing national reunification. But, whatever the concrete ways and means may be, the country must in any case be reunified independently by the Korean people themselves, and this cannot be otherwise."

The essential precondition for her independent peaceful reunification is that the U.S. imperialist aggressors must be driven out in south Korea and their colonial rule ended.

The U.S. presence in south Korea and the policy of colonial enslavement followed by the United States are the basic obstacles to the reunification of Korea.

In order to preclude all possibilities of foreign interference, it is also necessary to oppose the traitorous forces which have become the foothold of the foreign aggressive force.

Should an independent and democratic regime be set up in south Korea, or south Korea become neutral, there would actually be no big obstacle to the Korean people reunifying their country by themselves.

The reunification programme set forth by President Kim Il Sung is to be the means of reunifying Korea through the establishment of a unified democratic central government by north-south general elections, by universal, equal and direct secret ballot, under conditions in which all political activities are to be completely and fully permitted, after withdrawal of all foreign troops from south Korea and without any outside interference.

As a step to defuse the tension created between the north and south, and relieve the burden of military spending weighing heavily on the shoulders of south Korean people, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea proposed an agreement rejecting the use of armed force against the other by reducing the armies of both north and south Korea to not more than 100,000 respectively, on condition that the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops withdrew from south Korea.

The DPRK Government also made a proposal on north-south confederation. It called for strengthening economic and cultural and socio-economic contacts and cooperation between the two areas, leaving for the time being the existing political systems in north and south Korea untouched. This was aimed at deepening understanding between the north and south and opening a transitional step to restore the severed national bonds.

The DPRK Government and the political parties and social organizations in the northern half have advanced proposals for peaceful reunification as many as over 130 occasions since liberation up to date.

The following are some examples.

As early as April 1948 a joint conference of various political parties and social organizations of north and south Korea was held in Pyongyang at the initiative of the Workers' Party of North Korea; it unanimously proposed to make all foreign troops withdraw simultaneously from Korea and to establish a united government through free, general elections throughout Korea.

In June 1950 the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK put forward a proposal on merging the Supreme People's Assembly and the "national assembly" of south Korea as a single all-Korea legislative organ.

In April 1956 the Third Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea demanded the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea and proposed to set up a permanent committee, composed of representatives of government authorities and supreme legislative bodies or political parties and social organizations of north and south Korea.

On January 31, 1957 the Red Cross Society of the DPRK proposed to the south Korean Red Cross Society that the north-south Red Cross organizations discuss the question of helping the families and relatives separated in the north and the south exchange correspondence.

In his report at the 15th anniversary celebration of August 15 Liberation in 1960, President Kim Il Sung advanced a new epochal proposal of enforcing the confederation of north and south Korea as a transitional measure pending complete reunification.

The Supreme People's Assembly held in March 1964 offered to supply south Korea annually with 2 million *suk* of rice, 100,000 tons of structural steel, 1,000 million kwh of electricity, 10,000 tons of chemical fibre, cement, timber, and machines, etc., and accept the south Korean unemployed to the northern half and provide them with occupation and stable life.

The DPRK Government advanced an eight-point proposal for national reunification at the Fifth Session of the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly in April 1971.

On August 6, 1971, President Kim Il Sung said that the DPRK is ready to come in touch at any time with all political parties including the Democratic Republican Party, social organizations and individual personages in south Korea.

The preliminary talks between the north and south Red Cross organizations started in Panmunjom from September 20, 1971.

A north-south joint statement with three principles of national reunification set forth by the DPRK side as its main content was made public on July 4, 1972.

The DPRK side put forward the five-point proposal for removing military confrontation between the north and the south.

President Kim Il Sung put forth on June 23, 1973 a new five-point program of the Government of the DPRK for national reunification with an ardent desire to overcome the difficulty lying on the way to reunification and realize the reunification of the country, the national aspiration, as early as possible.

But the United States and the successive rulers of south Korea have rejected them unconditionally. Never during the whole past period have they put forth any single proposal of their own concerning the question of Korean reunification.

Instead, they have insisted and still today insist that Korea be kept as "two Koreas" and south Korea remains as their last major stronghold, the bridgehead for Asian aggression. With the active help from the Japanese militarists, the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique are clamping down on the democratic forces in south Korea that call for Korea's independent and peaceful reunification. They are also seeking hard for an opportunity to provoke a nuclear war in Korea.

To preserve peace in this part of the world, it is vital to have Korea reunified independently and peacefully, after the withdrawal of the American troops from south Korea.

3 Principles, 5-Point Program For Reunification

The three principles of national reunification clarified in the north-south joint statement (July 4, 1972) are as follows:

Firstly, reunification should be achieved independently, without reliance upon outside force or its interference;

Secondly, reunification should be achieved by peaceful means without recourse to the use of arms against the other side;

Thirdly, great national unity as one nation should be promoted, first of all, transcending the differences of ideology, ideal and social system.

Follows its main content of the five-point program for the national reunification put forth by President Kim Il Sung on June 23, 1973:

1) To improve the relations between the north and south of Korea and accelerate the peaceful reunification of the country, it is necessary, first of all, to eliminate military confrontation and ease tension between the north and south.

2) To improve the north-south relations and expedite the country's reunification, it is necessary to realize many-sided collaboration and interchange between the north and south in the political, military, diplomatic, economic and cultural fields.

3) In order to settle the question of the country's reunification in conformity with the will and demand of our people, it is necessary to convene a great national congress composed of representatives of people of all walks of life and representatives of political parties and social organizations in the north and south.

4) What is of great significance today in accelerating the country's reunification is to institute a north-south confederation under a single national title.

It is necessary to convene a great national congress and achieve national unity and, on this basis, institute a north-south confederation, leaving the two existing social systems in the north and south as they are for the time being.

The confederal state shall be named the Confederal Republic of Koryo.

5) The north and south should not enter the UN separately and if they want to enter the UN before the reunification of the country, they should enter it as a single state under the national title of the Confederal Republic of Koryo, at least after the confederation is set up.

Pyongyang's Peace Agreement Proposal to Washington

The Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea proposed on March 25, 1974 to conclude a peace agreement with the U.S. which may include the following measures:

Firstly, both sides shall pledge to each other not to invade the other side and shall remove all dangers of direct armed conflict.

The United States shall be bound in duty not to incite the south Korean authorities to the war provocation manoeuvres and fascist repression of the south Korean people or patronize them, not to hinder the north and south of Korea from reunifying it independently and peacefully in accordance with the north-south joint statement and not to meddle in the internal affairs of Korea.

Secondly, both sides shall discontinue the reinforcement of armed force and arms drive and stop introducing all weapons, combat equipment and war supplies from beyond the boundary of Korea.

Thirdly, the foreign troops in south Korea shall strip themselves of the "UN forces" helmet and all of them withdraw at the earliest possible date, taking all weapons along.

Fourthly, Korea shall not be reduced to a military or operational base for any foreign country after the withdrawal of all the foreign troops from south Korea.

The Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea formally proposes that talks be held for the conclusion of a peace agreement between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States of America, with the above-mentioned measures as a premise.

The talks may be composed of delegates of a higher level than those to the Military Armistice Commission now functioning at Panmunjom and Panmunjom or a third country may be designated as the place of talks.

Northern Half: Powerful Socialist Bulwark for Reunification

President Kim Il Sung set forth the unique line of building an independent national economy and wisely led the Korean people to build an economy diversified in its development and equipped with the latest technology by their own efforts and with their own technique in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, since the liberation on August 15, 1945.

Today the DPRK has been solidly built up into an invincible bulwark for national reunification and a *Juche* industrial country under the wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung as a result of the successful promotion of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, and the three major tasks of technical revolution contents of which are to markedly narrow the distinctions between heavy and light labour and between agricultural and industrial work and to free the women from the heavy burdens of household chores. It has become an earthly paradise. It is the first in the world to eliminate taxation. The complete unity and cohesion of the people has been established around President Kim Il Sung.

The people enjoy a really worth-while and affluent life without any worries under the most excellent socialist system established by the President. A happy life is in full bloom on the beautiful land.

Special attention should be paid to the fact that the people are vigorously waging the speed battle on all fronts to fulfil the Six-Year Plan ahead of schedule before the 30th foundation anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea (October 10 this year). And the people are courageously advancing toward the vast ten major targets of economic construction.

Economic Construction

President Kim Il Sung had this to say:

"With the brilliant implementation of the revolutionary lines of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence and the successful promotion of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, under the correct leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea, the revolutionary base of the northern half of the Republic has been solidly built up into an invincible bulwark with full preparations to meet the great revolutionary event of national reunification actively at any time."

In the raging flames of the grand socialist construction the foundation of the independent national economy of the DPRK was consolidated all the more, and reports are coming from various fields of socialist construction in the DPRK on successful overfulfilment of the Six-Year Plan.

In the period of the Six-Year Plan, all the industrial sections will be converted into ones thoroughly *Juche*-oriented and at least more than 60 to 70 per cent self-reliant with regard to raw materials. Between 1971 and 1976, gross industrial output value will grow 2.2 times, with a 2.3-fold increase in the production of the means of production and a two-fold increase in consumer goods, and in the same period industrial output will grow at a high rate of 14 per cent on an average every year.

Here are the major targets of the Six-Year Plan:

- Electric power—28,000-30,000 million kwh
- Coal—50-53 million tons
- Pig iron—3.5-3.8 million tons
- Steel—3.8-4 million tons
- Tractors—21,000
- Machine tools—27,000 units
- Chemical fertilizer—2.8-3 million tons
- Cement—7.5-8 million tons
- Magnesia clinker—1.6 million tons
- Fabrics—500-600 million metres
- Shoes—70 million pairs
- Grain—7-7.5 million tons
- Fruit—0.8-1 million tons
- Cocoon—40,000 tons
- Eggs—3,000 million
- Milk—60,000 tons
- Meat—0.4-0.5 million tons

Heavy Industry

The workers under the General Bureau of Heavy Machine Industry and of the apatite mines across the country have honoured their Six-Year Plan with flying colours

Many allied steel complexs such as the Kangson Steel Allied Complex, the Hwanghae Iron Allied Complex, the Chollima Songjin Steel Works, the Munpyong Smeltery, the Chollima Komdok Mine and the Hungnam Fertilizer Allied Complex have already carried out their assignments of the Six-Year Plan one year and six months ahead of schedule.

The DPRK built 100-ton heavy-duty lorries and a 20,000-ton cargo ship with its own efforts and technique.

In the past period, extensive work was carried out to readjust and replenish the key branches of heavy industry and expand and consolidate its bases. Consequently, the heavy industry became fully equipped with its own powerful machine-building industry at the core, and its strength was increased beyond compare.

The DPRK has now reached the stage of manufacturing 400-mm boring machines, 16-metre turning lathes, 15-metre lathes and other huge machine tools, 100-ton heavy-duty lorries, 10-cubic metre excavators and 300-h.p. bulldozers and building 20,000-ton class ships. It produces complete sets of equipment for outfitting modern factories.

The machine-building industry has so far put out great quantities of aggregate plants for large-scale modern factories and enterprises—power stations, ore-dressing plants, metallurgical works, chemical factories, etc. It turned out plenty of such equipments including those of the modern Kumsong Tractor Plant.

The construction of hydroelectric power stations has been combined correctly with that of thermal power stations, and simultaneous construction of large, modern power stations and medium- and small-scale power stations ensured. This has led to well-balanced development of the power industry. In the extractive industries, installations have been replaced with modern, large and high-speed ones and a diversified way of transport is applied. The metal industry has been equipped with perfect production processes for everything from pig iron to steel, rolled steel and goods of second-stage metal processing. The chemical industry is developing on a wide scale, with the powerful organic sector being properly combined with the inorganic sector. In short, the key branches of the heavy industry have a well-balanced infra-structure and are modernly equipped.

Thus, the heavy industry reliably guarantees the economic independence of the country and serves as a firm material basis for accelerated development of the national economy. It helps greatly towards developing the light industry and agriculture.

Light Industry

With the strong support of heavy industry an epochal advance has also been made in light industry.

The light industry fulfilled the Six-Year Plan at 101 per cent by the end of June.

During the fulfilment of the plan, the gross industrial output value under the Light Industrial Committee jumped 1.9 times as compared with the 1970 figure, of which the major products widely used in people's living such as textiles, knitwear, particularly sweaters, shoes and paper rose 1.8 to 2.7 times, 6.4 times at maximum.

The modernly equipped September Textile Mill and Sariwon Textile Mill rose in a brief time and many modern knitwear mills have made their appearance throughout the country, the production capacity of these goods going up 50 per cent above the 1970 mark.

Amid the great innovations at all posts, the nation's textile output leaped 80 per cent above the 1970 figure.

This resulted in increasing the economic strength of the DPRK and raising the level of industrial development beyond comparison.

The DPRK caught up with the advanced industrial countries in the per capita output of major industrial products and surpassed them in some items.

Agriculture

The agricultural working people have occupied the grain height of the Six-Year Plan two years ahead of the set time by producing 7 million tons of grain last year.

The total grain output of the DPRK last year registered an increment of 31 per cent over 1973's figure which was 36 per cent greater than the 1972 figure, or two times that of 10 years ago.

The DPRK produced 5.9 tons of rice per *chongbo* (approximately one hectare) on an average, ranking among the world's most advanced countries in rice cultivation. Average per *chongbo* yield of maize, one of the major crops in the DPRK, stood at 5 tons, reaching the world's highest level.

Many cooperative farms produced 15 to 20 tons of rice, 23.8 tons maximum per *chongbo*, and 21 to 24 tons of maize, 25 tons at maximum in separate fields.

Last year witnessed an unprecedented bumper harvest in vegetables, too. The production of vegetables was nearly 2 times what was 10 years ago. Some cooperative farms harvested 500 to 700 tons of vegetables per *chongbo*.

The leaping growth of agricultural production increased distributions to the farmers.

Last year the average share of grain per household was 2.4 times and income in cash 2.7 times compared with 1963, taking the country as a whole.

The distribution of grain was 6 to 7 tons, even 8 tons per household in not a small number of counties. In Sunchon county, South Pyongan Province, an average of 10 tons of grain was shared to each household, the per household grain share-out on some cooperative farms of the county averaged 15 to 18 tons.

The living standard of the peasants is now far higher than that of well-to-do middle peasants.

The agricultural working people are striving to hit the height of 8 million tons of grain this year.

10 Major Targets

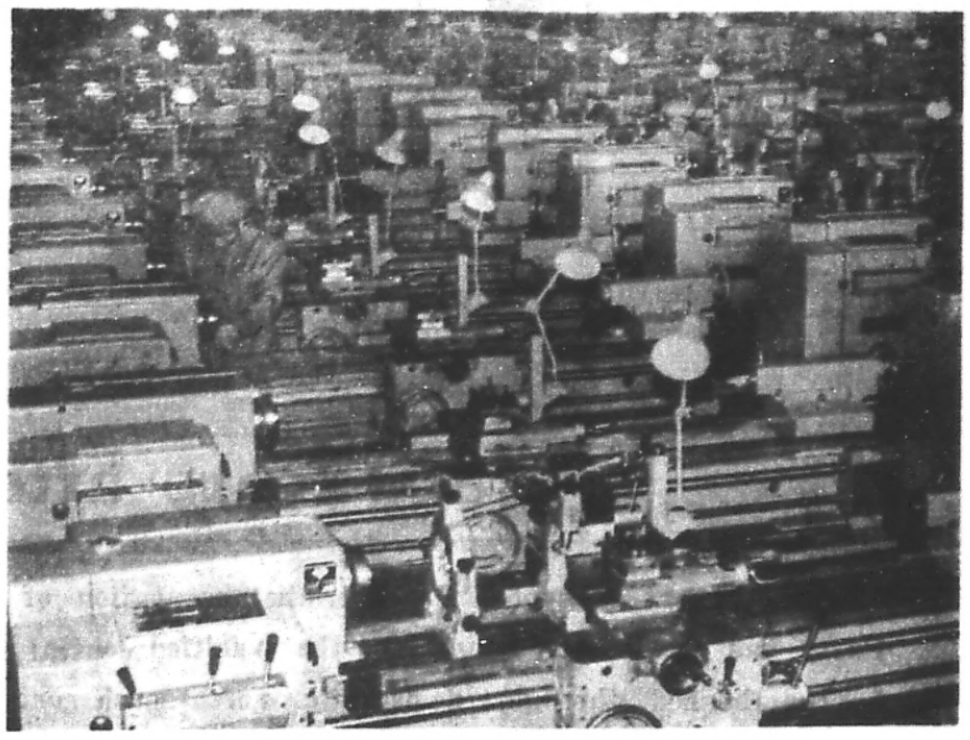
The prospect of the gigantic socialist construction is brilliant. At the Eighth Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea held on February 11-13 last year the President advanced the task of planting the flag of victory on all heights of the Six-Year Plan as early as possible and indicated the ten major goals of economic construction, the goals to be attained in the years of the next perspective plan to scale a higher eminence of socialism through faster, dynamic advance.

Here are the ten major goals of economic construction:

- Steel—12 million tons
- Non-ferrous metal—1 million tons
- Coal—100 million tons
- Electric power—50,000 million kwh
- Machinery and equipment—5 million tons
- Cement—20 million tons
- Marine products—5 million tons
- Chemical fertilizer—5 million tons
- Reclaimed tideland—100,000 *chongbo*
- Grain—10 million tons

This is, indeed, an astonishing leap beyond all precedents, when taking into consideration the fact that in 1970 the DPRK produced 16,500 million kwh of electricity, 27.5 million tons of coal, 2.2 million tons of steel, 1.5 million tons of chemical fertilizer and 4 million tons of cement.

When these magnificent goals are achieved, a new change will take place in the appearance and power of the DPRK, the cradle-land of *Juche*, and in the life of the people. The powerful industry will grow incomparably and the industrialization and modernization of agriculture will be carried out and a great progress be made in advancing towards a classless society.



The Chollima Kusong Machine Tool Plant mass-produces up-to-date machine tools.

Workers of the Songyo Knitwear Mill in Pyongyang are effecting innovations in their production.

People's Living

In the DPRK, where the exploiting classes and all sorts of exploiting systems were completely eliminated, the positions and social status of the workers, peasants and working intellectuals have been fundamentally changed.

Then, the politico-ideological unity of the masses of the people around President Kim Il Sung and the relationship of comradely cooperation between the working people are strengthened and developing day by day. It's the essential advantage of the DPRK.

President Kim Il Sung said:

"Our socialist system is the best social system under which the working masses are masters of everything and everything in society serves the working masses."

In the DPRK, as the President said, the masses of the people are masters of state power and means of production.

All the working people have the right to elect and be elected, irrespective of sex, occupation, property status, education and party affiliation. They directly participate in the state administration as masters of state power. The organs of power at all levels consist of the representatives of the workers, peasants, soldiers and working intellectuals. For instance, the deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly number 541 (113 of them are women) in all, of which 347 deputies are from the workers, 72 from the peasants and 122 from the office employees.

Moreover, all the working people have the freedom of speech, the press, assembly, association and demonstration. They conduct free social and political activities as members of political parties and social organizations.

The state is fully accountable for the material and cultural well-being of the workers, peasants and other working people.

Everyone is provided with a proper job by the state according to their desire and aptitude.

The working people receive remuneration according to the quantity and quality of work done. Besides, they are given huge, additional state benefits.

The state ensures the eight-hour work day, two-week paid leave in a year, accommodation at health resorts and holiday homes at state expense and by an ever-expanding network of cultural facilities.

Women hold equal social status and rights with men.

The law on the equality of sexes was promulgated on July 30, 1946.

The state affords special protection to mothers through 77 days' maternity leave, six-hour working day for mothers of large families—they receive the same wages as men—free access to well-equipped maternity hospitals, nurseries and kindergartens. There are daily, weekly and monthly nurseries and kindergartens with one teacher for 6 or 7 children—which accomodate children from three months to five years old.

The state pays 60 *chon* (100 *chon* approximately 0.5 dollar) per kilogramme of rice to the cooperative farmers and supplies it to the factory and office workers for only 8 *chon* per kilogramme.

The house rent paid by the workers and office employees accounts for no more than 0.3 per cent of their living cost. The total rent, charges for electricity, water and fuel put together, is only 3 per cent of the living expense.

The universal eleven-year compulsory education has been introduced over 90 per cent in the DPRK. Schooling of any levels has been free since 1959.

Now more than 5.6 million students or one-third of the population of our country—the population has totaled to 15 million—are enrolled at school at all levels. When this number of students is put together with the number of all the nursery and kindergarten children (3.5 million), the number of those who study and grow up at state expense accounts for half of the nation's population. And nearly one million students learn at higher specialized schools and universities and colleges.

The state provides free them with text books, school things and school lunches and distributes uniforms every season. Moreover university students live free in the universities' dormitories.

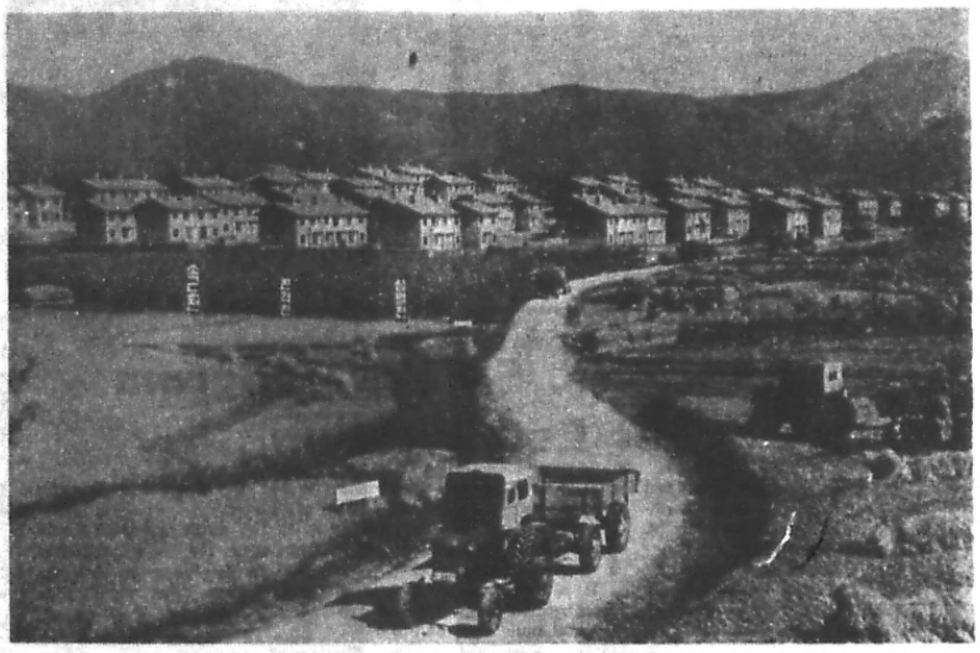
Universal free medical care has been in effect since 1951 with main stress placed on preventive medicine. The conversion of all the clinics into hospitals in farm villages is nearing completion.

At present the average life span of the people is nearly 30 years longer than in the pre-liberation years.

The taxation was abolished completely and finally on April 1, 1974, in our country—the first tax-free state in the world. And along with this, the prices have been cut down by a wide margin—30 per cent on an average, 50 per cent at the maximum. Besides, at the close of the years, the factory and office workers received special bonuses equal to their monthly wages.

Last year the per capita national income in the DPRK was more than 1,000 dollars.

Indeed, the people in the DPRK enjoy a really worth-while and affluent life under the most excellent socialist system established by the great leader. A happy life is in full bloom on the beautiful land.



A bumper crop visits the socialist village in the northern half of the DPRK where modern farm houses stand.

The people in the northern half enjoy a happy life in modernly-built apartment houses under the non-taxation socialist system established by President Kim Il Sung.

Output of Main Industrial Products

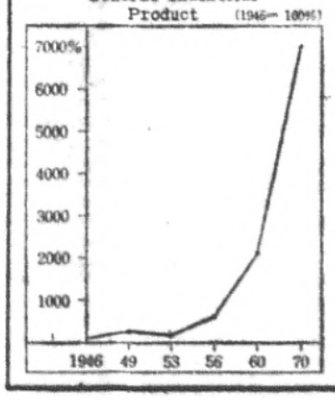
	1956	1960	1970	6-Yr. Plan	Perspective Plan
Electric power (in 100 mil. kwh)	51	91	165	280—300	500
Coal (in 10 thousand tons)	391	1,170	2,750	5,000—5,300	10,000
Steel (ditto)	19	64	220	380—400	1,200
Chemical fertilizer (ditto)	19.5	56	150	280—300	500
Cement (ditto)	59.7	224	400	750—800	2,000

* 1970, the last year of the 7-Year Plan
* The 6-Year Plan (1971—76) is to be accomplished by Oct. 10 this year.

Rural Development (1970)

Tractors per 100 hectares	4 (plain areas) 3 (in-between & mountainous areas)
Workers mid. school graduates	over 399,000
Technicians per coop. farm	24
Nurseries & kindergartens	over 43,000
State-financed construction in past 10 years	560,000 Housing units

General Industrial Product (1946—1970)



Per Capita Output of Main Industrial Products

	1970	6-Yr. Plan
Electric power	1,184 kwh	1,866—2,000 kwh
Coal	1,975 kg	3,333—3,533 kg
Steel	158 kg	253.3—266.6 kg
Chemi fertilizer	108 kg	186.6—200 kg
Cement	287 kg	500—533.3 kg

Percentage of Tax Revenues in State Coffers

Yr.	%
1946	54.5
1949	24.5
1953	19.8
1956	8.8
1960	2.1
1973	1.9
1974	0

Number of Schools (1975)

Universities	150
Higher specialized schools	600
Senior middle schools	4,100
Primary schools	4,700
Nurseries & kindergartens	60,000

(In thousand)

Yr.	Enrollment	Number of specialists
1958	2,330	63
1962	2,600	160
1970	3,200	497
1975	6,600	800

(1975)

Democracy Must Come to S. Korea for Reunification

Programme of Revolutionary Party for Reunification

With a view to overthrowing the cursed colonial, semi-feudal social system, to ensuring the national, democratic progress of the south Korean society and to accomplishing the great cause of national reunification, the Revolutionary Party for Reunification put forth the following 12-point programme in Seoul, August 1969:

1. To Overthrow Colonial Rule of U.S. Imperialism and Establish Independent Democratic Government

2. To Liquidate Fascist Dictatorship and Realize Democracy in Socio-Political Life

3. To Carry Out Democratic Land Reform and to Eradicate Poverty in Farming and Fishing Villages

4. To Nationalize Major Industries and Build Independent National Economy

5. To Enforce Democratic Labour Law and Improve Socio-Economic Status of Workers

6. To Ensure Rights and Interests of Women and Enhance Their Social Status

7. To Bring About Efflorescence and Development of Democratic National Culture and Ensure Livelihood of Intellectuals

8. To Renovate Education and Enforce System of Education Free from Fees and of Scholarship for Sons and Daughters of Working People

9. To Establish Advanced Public Health Service System and Enforce System of Extensive Free Medical Care

10. To Found National Self-Defence Armed Forces

11. To Realize Independent Diplomacy and Promote Friendship with Anti-Imperialist Peace-Loving Countries

12. To Achieve Independent Peaceful Reunification of Country

August 15 falls on the day of Korea's liberation from the 36-year long colonial rule of the Japanese militarists. But the south Korean people are not yet liberated from the U.S. imperialist aggressors who occupied illegally south Korea under the name of "the United Nations Command." Therefore, to cut off the shackle of colony, gain democracy in society and realize an independent and peaceful reunification of the country, the south Korean people have waged and are waging their resolute struggle adoring President Kim Il Sung as the salvation star and inspired by the northern socialist construction.

△South Korean students engaging puppet policemen in an anti-Pak demonstration

▷South Korean public figures including cultural and religious personages challenged the Pak Jung Hi dictatorship by issuing an anti-Pak statement on Nov. 5, 1973 in Seoul.

Unyielding Struggle for Reunification

Since the liberation, the south Korean people have untiringly continued their revolutionary struggle against U.S. imperialism and its underlings.

Especially in the postwar years, the revolutionary struggle of the south Korean people gradually entered a new stage of development and hewed its way through harsh trials, securing greater successes. After the war the south Korean people, inspired by the achievements made in the socialist revolution and socialist construction in the northern half, fought on staunchly against U.S. imperialism and its stooges and for political freedom, democratic rights and for the reunification of the country.

In the course of this struggle, the south Korean revolutionaries and people shed much blood and suffered a number of heart-rending setbacks. But their sacrifices and failures never went in vain, which made them gradually grasp the valuable truth of revolutionary struggle that the ferocious enemy can be defeated only with an organized force.

As a result of the untiring struggle of the south Korean revolutionaries and as a reflection of the essential requirements of the development of the south Korean revolutionary movement, the Progressive Party, a legal political party of the south Korean revolutionaries, came into being in December 1955.

The Progressive Party put up a struggle programme with anti-imperialism, anti-fascism and peaceful reunification as its keynote and unfolded a positive battle to rally patriotic democratic forces in various strata and oppose the policies of national split and fascistization pursued by U.S. imperialism and its henchmen. The Progressive Party acquired an increased prestige among the broad segments of the south Korean people and, especially, the peaceful unification programme advanced by the party enjoyed a strong support of the south Korean public.

The U.S. imperialists and their henchmen were scared so much at the influence of the Progressive Party expanding and increasing rapidly among the south Korean people that they launched sanguinary repressions, perpetrating the bestial barbarities of arresting and imprisoning numerous members of the Progressive Party, and forcibly dissolved the party. In consequence, the Progressive Party ceased to exist in January 1958.

After the dissolution of the Progressive Party the U.S. imperialists and their stooges further stepped up their repression of the patriotic people in south Korea. In spite of all hardships and trials, however, the strenuous revolutionary struggle of the people went on without letup and the revolutionary forces grew steadily in south Korea.

On April, 1960, just 15 years ago, south Korea exploded and pro-American traitor Syngman Rhee was toppled.

Unable to tolerate corruption, misrule, non-rights and living difficulties, the south Korean people came out in mass resistance with the March 15 uprising in Masan in 1960.

This uprising quickly spread to other parts of south Korea, involving millions of students, youth, workers, peasants, intellectuals and people in other walks of life.

Shouting the slogans "Down with Syngman Rhee!" "Restore Earlier Democratic Rights and Freedoms!" and "Let's Go North and Come South and Meet at Panmunjom!", they spearheaded the anti-Syngman Rhee struggle, and at last overthrew the Syngman Rhee clique on April 19.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors, in order to suppress this mounting struggle of the south Korean people, put up the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, their new bootlickers soon after the downfall of Syngman Rhee puppet clique.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, after succeeding his May 16, 1961 coup d'etat, sought to secure permanent power to continue pro-U.S. policy.

They, first of all, suppressed the people who rose for the right to existence, democratic freedoms and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The south Korean people, in defiance of this suppression, carried on their anti-imperialist, anti-fascist patriotic struggles aiming to overthrow the fascist military dictatorship. Among the struggles are: 1964—the March 24 Struggle and June 3 Uprising aimed at stopping the "south Korea-Japan talks" and the "south Korea-Japan treaty"; 1965—August mass demonstration.

In particular, the struggle of the south Korean people developed after the formation of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification.

The south Korean revolutionaries organized the central leadership of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in south Korea in 1969, through an arduous struggle for a long period and adopted the manifesto and programme of the party based on the *Juche* idea of President Kim Il Sung.

With the solid upbuilding of a united Marxist-Leninist party, the south Korean people have come to possess an invincible vanguard and a reliable general staff of revolution which can overthrow the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and lead the national-liberation democratic revolution to victory.

For 14 years since his takeover, Pak Jung Hi repeatedly have issued repressive measures including "emergency martial law" and "state of emergency." In 1972 the "yushin (revitalized) constitution" was instituted. This "constitution" was aimed at maintaining Pak's military rule, giving him all possible authoritarian powers.

In 1973, the Pak clique declared the "two Koreas" policy to follow the road to perpetuate the division.

However, this splitting and oppressive policy could not strangulate the ardent desire of the south Korean people to win democratic freedom and rights and achieve the reunification of the country.

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Where there are exploitation and oppression, there always breaks out the revolutionary struggle of the people and where oppressors intensify their tyranny, the people's struggle against it always becomes more organized and tenacious."

Students of the liberal arts and science college of Seoul University kindled the flame of the resistance struggle on Oct. 2, 1973 under the slogan "Down with Pak Regime!" spreading it throughout the country including Pusan.

This resistance struggle was joined by journalists and religionists, and men of culture and lawyers and conscientious opposition figures as well as people of all other strata. Thus, the "National Council for the Restoration of Democracy" was formed, reflecting the anti-Pak Jung Hi atmosphere as a joint struggle organisation for the immediate abolition of the "revitalized constitution" and for the establishment of a democratic system.

The one-million signature collection campaign, staged at the initiative of the NCRD, for the abolition of the "revitalized system" succeeded in collecting about 400,000 signatures in a short span of time. It drove the Pak Jung Hi clique into a tight corner.

Therefore, in order to strangulate this popular resistance, Pak responded to the constitutional revision movement by declaring a new "state of emergency" and faking up the case of the "National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy," thus arrested and sentenced to heavy penalties a large number of intellectuals, students and religionists.

However, he again failed to stifle this "Down with Pak Regime" struggle. In September, 1974, the south Korean people once again rose up in an anti-"government" and anti-fascist democratization struggle.

This time, along with the struggle of 100,000 students of Koryo, Seoul, Yonse Universities, over 3,000 workers of the Ulsan Shipyard rose in a massive revolt, shouting "We cannot endure hunger." The struggle was followed by over 20,000 workers employed at organs of the U.S. aggressive army and over 1,400 workers employed by Japanese companies in the "Masan Export Free Zone."

In an attempt to avoid this public condemnation, the Pak clique held a deceptive "national referendum" to maintain the "yushin system" in February this year.

But, it was too foolish to foil the anti-Pak struggle. Because soon after this "referendum" measure, the anti-Pak forces further intensified the struggle.

Therefore, the Pak clique, put into a quagmire by the stubborn all-nation resistance, proclaimed on Apr. 8, this year, another "presidential emergency decree," to ban all meetings and demonstrations in campus and on Apr. 9 executed the eight alleged members of the "People's Revolutionary Party."

Now, the Pak Jung Hi clique, foreseeing their doomsday from the miserable fate of the puppets in Saigon and Phnom Penh, are trembling with fear. So, they are intensifying the savage oppression. However, with desperate efforts can they not dampen the south Korean people.

The south Korean people will surely win final victory in the struggle for the democratization of society and the realization of the independent and peaceful reunification.

The world-famous uprising of the south Korean people in April 19, 1960 toppled down the U.S.-patronized Syngman Rhee puppet clique.

Inhuman, Dark Society

The majority of the south Korean popular masses live in a hell.

Now in towns of south Korea nearly a half of their population are homeless, living in board hovels or spending nights on the straw-mats under the bridges. In the countryside more than two million peasants, having no means of livelihood, desert farmland every year to wander about with no destination in mind.

According to an official announcement of south Korea, the minimum monthly cost of living a family is 30,000 *won* but the number of families whose monthly income is less than 8,000 *won* reaches a quarter of the total number of families in south Korea.

Pupils who go without lunch number 1.2 million throughout the country, or 23 percent of the total number of pupils. So little children sell newspapers in the streets, clinging to the sleeves of the passers-by begging: Please give me money.

Today, unemployees and under-paid workers have increased in number to over 7 million, whereas, 23 percent of the entire population works for 12 hours, 33 percent over 12 hours a day.

And most of the consumption goods are exorbitant in prices, including iron, cotton, cloth and soap. Even the prices of textbooks of middle and high schools and universities are rising by 50 percent every year.

This bad living condition resulted from the bankrupt financial policy of the Pak Jung Hi clique depending on foreign aids. Economically, south Korea is completely bankrupt. Her loans are twice the annual budget and the interest on foreign loans amounts to one-fourth of the annual budget.

To bolster up this rotten economy, the Pak clique resorted to nation-selling policy such as selling women to foreign tourists and trading off the children to get money.

In particular, since Pak declared the sordid act of selling the chastity of women as "state enterprise", hundreds of thousands of "sensual animals" are rushing into south Korea from many countries every year, crying "the women are cheap in south Korea."

After reducing south Korea to a den of "international licensed prostitution," Pak Jung Hi reaped the prices of the bodies of women exceeding 270 million dollars in 1973 alone.

Traitor Pak Jung Hi, condemned by the people at home and abroad as "a slave trader of new version," traded off the children to the U.S. and Northern European countries. It numbered more than 6,000 every year, each "priced" at between 1,200 and 12,000 dollars.

Now the Pak Jung Hi clique are framing a sinister plot to sell 1 million poor people abroad as lifelong slaves by 1981 under the label of "emigrants."

This is south Korea.

Overseas Koreans in Stubborn Struggle

Korea's split has spelled unbearable miseries and sufferings to the overseas compatriots including those in Japan.

Compatriots overseas have been energetically organized in a struggle to carry into practice the reunification programmes.

Chongryun

Since its formation in 1955, Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) made consistent efforts to realize the earlier reunification of the homeland along the policies made by President Kim Il Sung.

Particularly in the last few years, Chongryun has waged stubborn struggle to support and realize the three principles—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity—and the five-point programme put forth by the President.

Rallying under the banner of reunification and national salvation Chongryun has been cementing national unity, regardless of ideology, political view and religious belief after the announcement of the July 4, 1972, north-south joint statement. Thus, in various parts of Japan, including Tokyo, Kanagawa, large and small joint meetings and miscellaneous exchange with compatriots under Mindan (the union of south Korean residents in Japan) were widely realized.

In 1973, supporting the five-point programme of the reunification advanced by the President, signature collection campaigns were powerfully staged against simultaneous admission of "two Koreas" to the U.N. Numbering 250,000 persons in all walks of life took part in the signature campaigns. Broad section of compatriots sent many letters and telegrams to the U.N. With the result, Korean nationals here clearly displayed to the world their opposition to the division of the country and their aspirations for the reunification and thereby dealt a blow to the divisionists within and without.

Chongryun-organized Korean residents' Osaka-Tokyo march to drive out the U.S. troops from south Korea and to accelerate reunification.

Many mass meetings and street demonstrations were held, by passing out large numbers of leaflets in different parts of Japan, in support of the anti-fascist democratization struggle of the south Korean people.

A grand 620 km march on foot from Osaka to Tokyo and a 5 million signature-collection movement to promote the independent and peaceful reunification of the homeland were started by Chogryun from July 27 this year.

The march on foot is scheduled to continue until August 31. It is named "the march on foot of Koreans here to oppose nuclear war provocation by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique, to demand the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea and to promote the independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland."

The signature-collecting movement started from July 27 and it will end on September 30. It is designed to get over 5,000,000 signatures from broad sections of the Japanese people. Signatures will be gathered by campaigners at stations, door-to-door visit or during street demonstrations.

The march which started on July 27 from Osaka with 15,000 Koreans entered to Nagoya on July 9, via Kyoto, Shiga and Gifu. During two weeks a grand march was successfully advancing and many Japanese people rendered their active support to this march.

When the march started, many messages from various organizations and noted persons including Governors of Osaka and Kyoto.

Chongryun will continue its patriotic work for reunification, firmly rallying the Korean nationals around the President.

Overseas S. Koreans

Thirty years since the liberation of Korea have witnessed a remarkable effort made by her overseas compatriots to reunify her independently and peacefully.

A series of dramatic moves toward reunification in Korea impressed and inspired Koreans in Japan, the United States and Western Europe to rise against the fascist bandits in Seoul and for a democracy in south Korea in order to reunify the country.

As a result, numerous struggle organizations mushroomed in overseas Korean communities scattered the world over.

Among them are: the American and Japanese headquarters of the National Congress for the Restoration of Democracy in South Korea and Acceralation of the Reunification, located respectively in Washington and Tokyo, the Committee to Defend the Independence of Mindan (the union of south Korean residents in Japan), the Committee for Rescue of Political Prisoners in Tokyo, the South Korean Council for the Promotion of Independent Reunification in France and the Council for Building a Democratic Society in West Germany. Involved here are ex-Seoul "mayor" Kim, ex-"ambassador" to Bonn, ex-"ambassador" to the U.N. Lim and a former information chief of the "embassy" in Washington Li.

Prominent is the creation in Tokyo of the Committee of South Koreans in Japan to Support the Revolutionary Party for Reunification.

All these organizations comprise wide sectors of the overseas Korean population. They are doggedly opposed to the "two-Korea" policy of the Pak Jung Hi bandits sponsored by the U.S. imperialists like the treacherous attempt of Seoul to enter the UN separately.

They demanded the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea, earlier realization of the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea and denounced the fascist suppression of the puppet clique on the south Korean people.

They actively supported the three principles and five-point proposition of the reunification of the country advanced by President Kim Il Sung.

Hundreds of Koreans staged a mass demonstration in New York in April, 1974 calling for the "overthrow of the puppet regime" of south Korea, the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from south Korea and the dissolution of the "UNCURK."

The demonstration against the "dictatorship of the puppet regime," co-sponsored by the "ROK committee for democracy," the "April 19 committee" and the "ROK committee for the promotion of reunification," was participated in by Korean residents in New York, Boston and Washington.

From May to June, in the same year, south Korean high-ranking officials to the "embassy" in the United States, including Li Jae Hyon, the "chief of the cultural and information service" in Washington sought asylums refusing to serve the Pak regime.

In Sweden and West Germany resident south Koreans are also waging active struggle against the Pak's dictatorial fascist regime.

Korean residents in the U.S. staging an anti-Pak campaign at the Capitol in Washington

Let's Drive N-Armed US Troops Out of S. Korea at Once!

International Solidarity with Korean People's Just Struggle for Reunification

During the month of the anti-U.S. joint struggle, international organizations and broad public circles of the world through various forms such as statement, resolution and talk of an individual personage, strongly demanded the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops from south Korea and expressed full support and solidarity for the cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

In its statement the Permanent Secretariat of the Afro-Asian Lawyers Association said:

The U.S. imperialists are the aggressors against Korea and the U.S. troops occupying south Korea are the occupation army executing the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists.

There is no pretext whatsoever for the U.S. imperialists to interfere in the internal affairs of Korea and station their aggressor troops in south Korea.

The U.S. imperialists must stop trying to create "two Koreas" and so freeze the split of Korea by instigating the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to reckless military adventures.

The U.S. imperialists must withdraw from south Korea without delay, taking along their lethal weapons.

The Permanent Secretariat of the Afro-Asian Lawyers Association resolutely supports the just struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The statement published by the Umio Students Union of Sweden held that all the foreign troops in south Korea must be withdrawn for the reunification of Korea and stressed that the Korean people could solve their question by themselves.

It demanded that the United Nations should take steps for withdrawing all the foreign troops from south Korea and called upon all the progressive forces to support the struggle of the Korean people for national reunification.

In its resolution the Political Bureau of the Danish Young Communist League held that the aggressive acts of the U.S. imperialists against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea must be curbed and split Korea be reunified in accordance with the policy of national reunification put forward time and again by the DPRK Government.

It continued:

The Danish Young Communist League considers that Korea's reunification is not only the supreme desire of the Korean people, but also a decisive condition for the guarantee of world peace, particularly peace in Asia.

It expresses full support to the five-point policy and three principles for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and vehemently denounces the continued occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialists who back the fascist dictatorship of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

The resolution demanded that the U.S. imperialists pull out of south Korea without delay and all assistance to the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who are intensifying the harsh fascist suppression of the south Korean people and students be stopped.

Ignacio Mejia, liaison representative of the Dominican Socialist Youth at the Bureau of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, issued a talk under the title "U.S. Imperialism Will Meet Its Doom." (KCNA)

Peace-loving and progressive American people demand the US forces' withdrawal from south Korea and denounce "two-Korea" policy, in support of the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea.

Strong Support at Mexico Internat. Women's Conf.

At the "World Conference of the International Women's Year" recently held in Mexico the delegates of many countries strongly demanded the withdrawal of the foreign troops from south Korea and expressed full support and solidarity for the just cause of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The Chinese delegate said "We resolutely support the struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of their country."

The South Vietnamese delegate said "We strongly support the struggle of the Korean people to drive the U.S. troops out of south Korea and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country," expressing firm solidarity for the Korean people's cause of national reunification.

Manifesting support to the Korean people's cause of national reunification, **a member of the Permanent Mission of Italy in the United Nations** emphasized: "The course of the discussion on the Korean question in the United Nations vividly showed the truth of the Korean question. I support the struggle of the Korean people to solve the question of Korea's reunification peacefully, without interference of outside forces."

Sisebinta, delegate of the Organisation of African Unity, said that the African people always actively support the struggle of the Korean people for the reunification of the country.

The head of a delegation of Somalia said that the Somali Government and people always support the policy of national reunification put forward by President Kim Il Sung and regard this as their sacred duty.

The private secretary of the Mexican President said:

"I have gained from you a clear understanding of the policies and stand of the Party and Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by President Kim Il Sung. believe that the relations between our two countries will strengthen and develop favourably."

The head of the Zairese delegation said: "The Zairese President values friendship with the Korean people and so do the Zairese people. We actively support the just cause of the Korean people. We are waging a common struggle against imperialism and colonialism, strengthening solidarity with the Korean friends in the international arena."

The whole course of the conference stripped naked the miserable sight of the south Korean puppet clique who have become an international "orphan."

When the south Korean puppet "delegate" was walking to the rostrum to make a "speech", the delegates of the third world countries and socialist countries surged out of the conference hall, as if they had made a promise.

A delegate of Guyana said: "Every one knows that the students and people in south Korea are subjected to harsh repression. How can there be the freedom of the women? The speech of the south Korean 'delegate' is entirely hypocritical."

Sherif Bashir, Councillor of the Permanent Mission of Senegal to the United Nations, said:

"The south Korean reactionaries are trying to worm their way into the ranks of the non-aligned nations. They called at the Coordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Nations in New York and begged for the admission of south Korea to it as its member. Their manoeuvres include a proposal demanding their admission as its member at the forthcoming Lima conference. But the U.S. imperialists' occupation of south Korea itself is clear proof that south Korea is not qualified to join the ranks of the non-aligned nations. Our Senegal decisively rejected their proposal. We will actively support the struggle of the Korean people for the peaceful reunification of the country at the Lima conference." (KCNA)

DPRK Foreign Ministry Flays Pak Clique's UN Move for Separate Admission

PYONGYANG, August 5 (KCNA)—The spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea published a statement on August 5 concerning the so-called "application for admission to the United Nations" submitted by the south Korean authorities to the U.N. on July 30 at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists.

Follows the full text of the statement:

The south Korean authorities submitted to the United Nations a so-called "application for admission to the United Nations" on July 30, according to a report.

The south Korean authorities' manoeuvres for "entry into the U.N." are a product of the plot for the creation of "two Koreas" framed from long ago under the manipulation of the United States.

It is an open violation of the decision of the 28th Session of the U.N. General Assembly hoping that the dialogue between the north and south of Korea will make progress and her reunification be achieved on the basis of the north-south joint statement and its principles and is a grave criminal act intended for the permanent split of the nation.

We bitterly denounce the scheme of the south Korean authorities for "entry into the U.N.," branding it as a shameless challenge to the entire Korean people who ardently desire the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and the world peace-loving people and a never-to-be-condoned treachery against the country and the nation.

The so-called "Republic of Korea" can by no means be recognized as an "independent state" and it is not qualified at all to be admitted to the U.N. The south Korean "regime" is a puppet regime, which was fabricated and is maintained at the point of the bayonet of the United States, and a marionette regime devoid of any independence.

The south Korean authorities are criminals who directly hurled a large force of troops into the U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam and committed all kinds of barbarities by brutally killing Vietnamese people.

Therefore, if south Korea is admitted to the United Nations, it will eventually impair the principle and idea of the U.N. Charter.

The Government of the DPRK believes that the U.N. member states will decisively oppose and reject the manoeuvres of the south Korean authorities for "entry into the U.N." which are engineered by the United States and all the peace-loving people of the world will manifest greater support and encouragement in the future to the just struggle of our people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The Korean people want reunification. None of them wants division.

The Government of the DPRK once again strongly holds that our country must not enter the U.N. split, but enter it as a single state after reunification or under the name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo at least after a confederation is set up.

The United States and south Korean authorities must not run about recklessly, but give up at once their criminal scheme to perpetuate the division of Korea.

The Korean people will continue to bend all efforts in the future to prevent a split of the nation and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Seoul's Application Rejected At UN Security Council

PYONGYANG Aug. 8 (KCNA)—The treacherous criminal manoeuvres of the south Korean puppet clique to perpetuate the division of Korea and get it internationally formulated ended in a shameful failure on August 6 at the U.N. Security Council, according to a report from New York.

That day a vote took place at the Security Council upon whether or not it should include in its agenda the so-called "application for separate admission to the U.N." of the south Korean puppets, in which the south Korean puppets' "application" was turned down, running up against the determined opposition of a number of members of the council.

Thus, the "application for separate admission to the U.N." submitted by the south Korean puppets at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists was thrown into the dustbin of history, dealt a hard blow before it was placed on the agenda of the council.

This is a deserved reward to such traitors as the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who are engaged in treacheries and machinations to perpetuate the split of the country and the nation. And this shows that they will always meet such shameful result when they obey the dictates of the master.

The submission of the "application for separate admission to the U.N." by the south Korean puppet clique at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists was a vicious criminal act intended to keep the country and the nation split permanently and a very grave crime committed against the whole nation.

Therefore, no sooner had this move been known to the world, it evoked a surging indignation of all the world peace-loving people, to say nothing of the Korean people, and strong protest and opposition of many countries.

The result of the vote at the U.N. Security Council clearly shows that the move of the south Korean puppet clique to "enter the U.N." conceived by the U.S. imperialists was a foolish plot utterly infeasible.

It also shows that the trend of the situation at present never allows the split of Korea, but calls for one Korea, a reunified Korea.

The U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique should give up the reckless scheme to perpetuate the split of the country and the nation, looking squarely at this trend of the times.

US Military Presence in S.Korea Biggest Obstacle to Korea's Reunification

Thirty years have already elapsed since the liberation of Korea from the Japanese imperialist colonial rule on August 15, 1945, with the country still remaining divided into north and south.

The lasting disintegration of the territory is a result of the US imperialist occupation of south Korea, instead of the Japanese imperialists.

Infringement of National Self-Determination

In south Korea, 42,000 U.S. troops are still entrenched to dictate the puppet "regime," the puppet army and the south Korean "Central Intelligence Agency" and maintain the most vicious colonial rule in the world.

All the more serious is it that the aggressive acts of U.S. imperialism are committed by abusing the name of the "U.N. forces."

Today the third world countries, the majority in the United Nations General Assembly, are raising their voices higher demanding that an end be put to such criminal act of U.S. imperialism. It is inevitable that this question will be the greatest task in the United Nations General Assembly this year.

However, the U.S. Government tries to prevent the withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Korea by hook or by crook by exercising "veto" in the United Nations.

The U.S. Government announced that even if the "U.N. forces" may be dissolved, it can keep U.S. troops in south Korea under the "ROK-U.S. treaty of mutual defence."

Encouraging the puppet "regime" in south Korea, U.S. imperialism has been further increasing military tension, propagandizing "threat of aggression from the north" internationally and heightening "anti-communist sentiments" since last year.

This trick of the U.S. imperialists did not start yesterday, but has been used till it became threadbare for 30 years since the Second World War.

The U.S. imperialists' war provocation in Korea did not abruptly begin on June 25, 1950, which is commonly called the day of the outbreak of the Korean War, but began in 1947, shortly after the end of the Second World War.

In 1946, the puppet police invaded the north of the 38th Parallel and, in 1947, the puppet army force of squad, platoon and company scale made more than 170 thrusts into Kangwon and South Hwanghae Provinces and committed murder, kidnap and pillage.

In 1948, the puppet army invasion of the northern half of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea grew to company and batallion scale and it attempted to occupy certain areas of Kangwon and South Hwanghae Provinces and destroy reservoirs. In 1949, for the capture of vantage points for attacks, battalions and regiments of the eighth division, the first infantry division and the metropolitan division of the puppet army and the Horim and Kyerim units, its special units, invaded the north in various areas on more than 1,860 occasions, the total number of invading troops adding up to 65,468 and that of armed attacks to 259.

Entering 1950, south Korean puppet army divisions were deployed in the forward area and put under an allout war system, directly commanded by the U.S. military advisory group.

This substantiates that the war in Korea had been provoked by the puppet army long before the allout attack by it on June 25, 1950.

The U.S. imperialists saw to it that a premeditated attack was started on the north of the 38th Parallel already from 1947 and it was perpetrated on a large and full scale every year.

But, the U.S. Government, keeping an utter silence on such acts of military aggression, propagandized "threat of aggression from the north" in the world arena and engineered an allout attack on the north on June 25, 1950.

On the other hand, the U.S. Government (the Truman administration) submitted "resolutions" they had prepared to the U.N. Security Council in the absence of the Soviet Union and had three "resolutions" "carried" on June 25, June 27 and July 7, 1950.

Thus, an "international" drama was staged in violation of the "U.N. Charter," in which U.S. troops invaded Korea, holding the "U.N. flag." (Stone exposed later in "Hidden History of the Korean War" that the U.S. Government had been constrained to admit at Congress that it had worked out beforehand these "resolutions" of the U.N. Security Council).

Illegal "UN Resolutions" on Korea

There are the following four main illegal "resolutions".

The first is the "resolution" of the General Assembly held on December 12, 1948. In May 1948 the U.S. troops occupying south Korea rigged up the "national assembly" through separate elections only in south Korea while suppressing and massacring people who opposed the split of the country into the north and the south.

The resolution gave "UN" nod to them as the "sole legitimate government in Korea."

In August, they let Syngman Rhee, the old traitor and right-wing boss, who had been brought from the United States, rig up a puppet "regime."

"The nation's right to equality and principle of self-determination," the basis of the "U.N. Charter," were totally violated by this "resolution."

The next one is the three "resolutions" of the U.N. Security Council.

Along with the start of the war in Korea the U.S. Government cooked up at the Security Council, without the participation of the Soviet Union, three illegal "resolutions" dated June 25 and 27 and July 7, 1950, by which the U.S. troops could abuse the "U.N. flag" in invading Korea.

It is none other than the commander of the U.S. army and the U.S. President who hold the prerogative of supreme command over the so-called "U.N. forces," and the U.N. Security Council has no right whatsoever to control them.

The so-called "U.N. forces" have nothing to do with the spirit of the "U.N. Charter."

Therefore, to take a step to nullify all these "resolutions," it can be said, is the bounden international duty of the U.N. member nations today.

What is more intolerable is the offensive aspect of the "resolutions" of the U.N. Security Council.

In January 1968, U.S. imperialism infiltrated its spy ship "Pueblo" into the East Sea of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The "Pueblo" was captured by the Navy of the Korean People's Army. At that time the south Korean puppets asked the Japanese Government and other countries to give urgent military aid to them on the basis of the "declaration on the common policy on the armistice of Korea" announced in Washington on July 27, 1953, the day when the Korean Armistice Agreement was signed.

The declaration stated that if a war breaks out in Korea again, the "U.N. forces" will "march northward" by force of arms and expand the war to China.

Today the U.S. Government does not deny the equipment of the so-called "U.N. forces" in south Korea with tactical nuclear weapons.

According to the 1974 "defence report" by U.S. Defence Secretary Schlesinger such tactical nuclear weapons are being deployed not as a "deterrent" but for the "purpose of actual fighting."

It goes without saying that this is crude violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement. It must also be considered that the United Nations is to blame much for it allowed this act of the so-called "U.N. forces."

S. Korea-US-Japan Military Axis

Toward the end of last year the "U.N. forces" whose main character is attack and aggression instructed the "ROK army" under their command to cook up all sorts of "cases" to propagandize the "threat from the north."

The method employed in trumping up "the West Sea incident" on February 15, 1974, and "the East Sea incident" on June 28 of the same year was closely similar to that used in "the Tongking Gulf incident" in August, 1964.

The "tunnel incident" near the Military Demarcation Line was also rigged up.

The author of all these intrigues is the American commander of the "U.N. forces" who has the right to command the puppet "ROK army" and, accordingly, the highest person responsible for these intrigues is the U.S. President.

U.S. President Ford visited Japan and south Korea in November last year and expressed the "resolve" to enforce the policy of freezing "two Koreas" for a long period in the future, too.

Entering this year, Ford, together with U.S. State Secretary Kissinger and Defence Secretary Schlesinger, repeatedly stressed the "determination" to reinforce the U.S.-Japan-south Korea "anti-communist" military axis.

In accordance with this, the Japanese Government sent Foreign Minister Miyazawa to Washington in April last to reaffirm the clause on south Korea—"security of south Korea is essential to that of Japan"— confirmed in the Sato-Nixon joint communique in November, 1969.

Thereafter, Japanese Prime Minister Miki himself flew to Washington to have a two-day summit talks with US President Ford on August 6 and 7. At the talks, the prime minister assured Ford that Japan reaffirms the south Korean clause and increases its aid to the Seoul puppet regime.

Today the relations between the "Self-Defence Forces" of Japan and the puppet "ROK army" are very close. Interchange between brasshats is regularly conducted.

The operations including the "Golden Dragon Operations" (landing exercise in a simulated attack on the Korean Peninsula) conducted by the U.S. army for several months every year from 1970 by linking the U.S. army bases in Japan with south Korea and the Philippines are virtually joint exercises of the U.S. army, the "Self-Defence Forces" and the puppet "ROK army."

The U.S. army bases in Japan have become bases of the so-called "U.N. forces" by the U.N. "resolutions" of offensive and aggressive nature.

The two military alliance pacts—the "Japan-U.S. security pact" and the "ROK-U.S. mutual defence treaty"—are being used to form relations of the U.S.-Japan-south Korea military alliance.

No matter in what part of the world the U.S. troops may unleash a war, they can use the bases, materials and manpower of Japan under the "Japan-U.S. security pact" if only they use the pretext of "security in the Far East."

For this purpose, US Defense Secretary Schlesinger will tour south Korea and Japan at the end of this month.

Proposal for DPRK-US Peace Treaty

The biggest obstacle to the materialisation of this policy by the north and south Korean people is the interference of outside forces, particularly the reactionary forces of the United States and Japan, and the rule over south Korea by the U.S. troops going under the "U.N. forces" cloak, the concrete tool of interference.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea proposed to the U.S. Congress the signing of a peace agreement between the DPRK and the United States the parties concerned with the negotiation. But the U.S. side has failed to give any answer.

Paragraph 62, Article 5, of the Korean Armistice Agreement stipulates its superseding with a peaceful agreement by its signatories in the future.

The U.S. side which agreed to this stipulation does not show any sign of responding to the proposal of the Korean side. This is illegal. The U.S. Government is neglecting the implementation of the Armistice Agreement and trying to scrap it, redrgaing it as a pair of old shoes.

The Korean Armistice Agreement, in Paragraph 60, Article 4, stipulates that the countries concerned shall call a political conference and withdraw all foreign forces from north and south Korea. But the Geneva conference of this nature, which was convened in 1954, was unilaterally broken up by the U.S. Government (the Eisenhower administration).

The DPRK fulfilled the points of agreement independently, without an international conference, in the later period.

Not a foreign soldier remained in the northern half after the total withdrawal of the Chinese People's Volunteers in October 1958. Since then the U.S. troops stationed all over south Korea under the mask of "the U.N. forces" have been the only foreign troops that stay.

The U.S. Government is under moral and legal obligation to withdraw its troops of its own accord, immediately and unconditionally.

Nevertheless, they refuse to do it until now.

It goes without saying that such attitude of the U.S. Government is entirely unjust and illegal from the moral and legal point of view and deserves international denunciation.

The US imperialists should unconditionally get out of south Korea at once with the "UN flag."

Photo from the U.S. magazine "Korea Focus" published in New York

THE PEOPLE'S KOREA Published every Wednesday by Chosen Sinbo-sa. Office: 5. Tsukudo Hachiman-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, Japan. Tel: (269)6131-8 Anyone is free to reproduce any articles or stories in The People's Korea. Price: 30 yen (10 cents)